#### GOVERNMENT KITES

THE NATIONAL WEATHER BUREAU WILL SEND THEM UP TWO MILES.

They Are to Carry Instruments and Be Kept in the Sky for Twelve Hours at a Time-Tailless Kites.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Times. Ten giant kites, all on one string, will be flown, if possible, to the height of two miles by the Weather Bureau authorities. This, of course, would be many times highor than any other kite has hitherto traveled, the famous Eddy kites having flown only 4,000 feet, according to latest reports. This will be done in connection with systematic studies of the upper atmosphere, which region has hitherto been explored, by scientists only with the aid of captive

balloons carrying thermometers, barometers, etc. But balloons are found to be most impracticable for such purposes since the wind blowing against them keeps up an almost constant vibration, while its force against their envelopes causes great leakage of gas, and hence makes the flight of many hours impossible.

The kite experiment, to begin this summer, will be conducted by Professor Mc-Adle, the same meteorologist who is making extensive photographic studies of lightning flashes. The investigation of the upperature for various altitudes in free air. Other experiments, by aid of the kites, will follow these, all of which are expected to enable the bureau's meteorologists to make a great profile map of the atmosphere, which task has never yet been accomplished. Temperature and barometric curves, electric currents, etc., will be lo-vated for various parts of the country and vated for various parts of the country and for different seasons of the year. Such data will be as necessary to engineers of flying machines, when practically perfected, as charts are to sallors. Ballooning can then be carried on with much less risk than at present, since it will be an easy matter to determine what currents of air are likely to be met at various heights, just as it is now a small task to find the gulf stream or the trade winds. A still greater service will be rendered, by this information, to scientists who now believe that men will be able to soar like birds, as soon as the upper air currents are defiites will be flown to different heights in torms, in cold waves, during snow or hall-torms, and in fact, during every possible chase of weather. The reason why the slopes and summits of high mountains can-

at be climbed for just such observations is scause when at the top of the highest ntain the observer might just as well oe on the lowest point of ground as far as are concerned the temperature curves, etc., which are parallel to the earth's surface in all places. The Eiffel tower is the highest stationary point at which experiments have been made in free air, and the Washington nument comes next.

he experiment ground whereon the tests

l be made lies a short distance beyond

lington, which lies across the aqueduct

dge, on the Virgina bank of the Poto-The practical management of the is performed by Mr. S. A. Potter, sor McAdie's assistant, who aspires become the champion kite flyer of the id. Mr. Potter's kites, of which are already constructed, are what known as the Malay, or tail-kites, some of them being on the of the Eddy kite, while those later nen viewed edgewise, represents the com-und curve of a bird's wings, in flight. The onvex side of the surface is toward the yer, when the string is attached. The oint of attachment has been carefully cal-

lated, so that the weight of the bottom point of the kite obviates the necessity of a tail, such as always adorns the schoolboy's kite. The writer, who was invited this week to ac-company Professor McAdle and Mr. Potter to the scene of these experiments, saw sevheight on a warm sultry day, when there was little or no breeze perceptible. There was no running preparatory to the flight. The kites were simply held at the proper angle and let go. A large reel, the size of a grindstone, automatically fed as much cord as was wanted. At 250 feet apart each kite was tied on a separate cord about fifty feet long.

TANDEM TEAMS. In the great tandem team of kites, soon to make this great journey, the two leaders measure each six feet high by seven wide. Each of the eight others following is five feet high by six wide. Although so great in area-forty-two square feet-these larger kites weigh only a pound and a quarter spiece. To send the whole ten kites up to the height of two miles there will have to be used at least four miles of cord. To accurately calculate the height to which these kites ascend a surveyor's transit will be used, and the distances worked out by triangulation. In most of the experiments ne kites will be kept in the air for twelve ours, if possible, and that a definite record the temperature curves, etc., may be id, a self-registering thremometer of speal design will be sent up, attached near te top of the line. This is a small aluminum box, containing clock works for evolving a small drum, upon which is eaced the lines representing the degree of the case of the day or

can be easily carried to enor-What is undoubtedly the greatest feat performed by kites was accomplished these philosophers on the Fourth of y, when a celebration, witnessed only themselves, took place at the experient grounds. Nine kites were sent up til the top one reached the height of feet-over a half mile. Fastened to the able, near the top, were two large Amer-can flags, the larger of which measured ix by twelve feet, weighing three and a ads. It is claimed that this was the est height at which a flag ever floated free air, unless held by a balloon. The reer flag was five times as high as the Washington monument, or two and a half times as high as the Eiffel tower. The dislay of flags, by means of such kites, might at the beginning. It was discovered grau-lay of flags, by means of such kites, might at the beginning. It was discovered grau-ually that they used their own cooking utensils, pieces of battered silver brought the thrown upon the kites at night by from India, also that they would never thrown upon the kites at night by from India, also that they would never

China silk, muslin, drilling, gloria and per are each used for covering the kites. ne-half of them are made white and the ers black, the latter being the more ous against the sky. It is now the se of the experimenters to construct summer) a gigantic kite, which will utionize the whole science of kite flywill be no less than a combination t determined, but, in form, it will be large, flat box, about a foot in thickness. light frame being covered with gold-ers' skin. It will be inflated with hyen gas, which would give to the kite he dimensions of the present design. od a foot thick, a lifting force of three ounds. This would be sufficient to take he kite up, notwithstanding the general yancy offered by the wind currents. A STRONG PULL.

While flying seven of his kites in a stiff breeze Professor McAdie lately fastened a pring balance to the cord and found that there was a pull of no less than fortyeight pounds. By using a greater number that has to be especially prepared for some of much larger kites he has no doubt that of the Orientals is made of mutton, rice, it would be a small matter to carry one

or two men up into the air. The feat of carrying a man high in the a steaming potful has to be made every air has been actually accomplished by a tant kite. A single one of great area is, wever, very awkward to manage and Many kites for carrying people have been nvented in various countries since early in this century. In 1826 an Englishman named Pocock patented a floating observatory on the kite principle, to serve in warfare, or to drag wheeled vehicles. This is described by Mr. O. Chanute in his latest work on aerodynamics, as a giant kite carrying a chair, swung just below the frame, and so arranged that by tightening or slackening different cords the mind meet it at any angle. In case of ident, or a sudden calm, the kite d form a parachute and safely trans-a passenger to the ground. A woman was the first to navigate in this vehicle, eaching a height of 100 yards. It after-rard carried other people and drew a ragon containing a heavy load.

In 1859 a series of tailless kites for lifeaving purposes were patented in Great boards and boxes loaded on the wagons. derful aritain by an Irish Catholic priest. With At 6 o'clock the freaks are still eating, but I be wind driving a vessel toward the coast, but the rest of the big tent shows only that.

as generally the case in shipwreck, the large kites were to be flown from the disabled vessel and the people on board were to be transported to shore in cars fastened to the kite-string, which was to be continuated and the three cook tent wagons, weighing six or eight tons each, stand awaiting the six-horse teams that will presently haul ally let out. This device is said to have been successfully tested in lifting persons down from a high rock on the Irish coast. Our life-saving service some time ago experimented with a large kite for carrying ropes from disabled vessels to shore. This was invented by J. W. Davis, of New York city. It was a giant dirigible kite, made in the common star shape and having

two long tails. In the official list of the English patent office is given the specification of a patent granted in 1868 for a system of giant kites flown one above the other. It was claimed that persons might ascend the cable by means of a sail attached to a spar and carried in a frame running on pulleys. This principle was doubtless inspired by the trick which boys-perform by sending pieces of paper up their kite strings.

At various intervals, almost up to the resent year, patents for combination parachute kites, etc., have been issued in varichute kites, etc., have been issued in various countries, few of which have been successful on account of their bulk. Probably the largest of these was instituted by a Frenchman as late as 1887. It presented 775 square feet of surface and weighed 165 pounds. It was of canvas, made in the shape of an octagon, having two side strings for directing it. The kite and ropes together weighed about 350 pounds.

#### IN A CIRCUS COOK TENT.

#### Where the Hundreds of Employes Get Three Square Meals a Day.

New York Evening Sun. One of the most interesting features of the modern circus is the great cook tent, where 700 persons sit down to three meals per atmosphere will be made first with a daily and enjoy food as well cooked, of as view of ascertaining the differences of temat any ordinary hotel. At 6 o'clock each morning of the circus season the sixtyfive waiters and employes of the cook tent are ready to serve nearly 1,000 persons with three kinds of meat-usually steaks, chops and bacon-along with hot rolls, wheat cakes, coffee and genuine rich cream. This very satisfactory meal has been made on what was two hours before a bare field, and three hours before then the twelve long tables, the sixteen-foot range, the 6,000 dishes, the huge urns for tea and coffee, the broiler five feet by two, on which fifty steaks can be cooked in two minutes—all service, etc. Even if the magic word the utensils for cooking and eating, in "bouillon" is not to be read, the resshort, including the tent itself (168 feet by have no fear. At these small restaurants a decent meal may be had for 25 cents or is usually as long as life, and most men wagons on a train two miles distant.

> Four tables, each sixty feet long, accommodate the canvas men, railroad men, grooms, drivers, elephant men, animal men, wardrobe men, ringstock men, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, wagon greasers, circus and whose appetites are enormous. four cups of coffee at a meal, and no matter how expensive the bill of fare may be their usual order is a "full house;" that is, everything there is, and they frequently repeat the order two or three times. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a circus laborer, in the course of a single meal, to drink ten cups of coffee or eat a dozen ears of corn.

And this is only one section of the cook tent, for on the other side of the main entrance are drawn up four other tables, accommodating fifty persons each, where the acrobats, clowns, dime museum freaks, musicians, tight rope performers, jugglers and other celebrities are busy with knives and forks. Parallel with these tables in made are claimed to offer improvements on that design. The tailless kite, first used by the Malays, is somewhat diamond shape in outline, the point where the diagonal ribs cross being very near the top. The horisontal, or cross rib, in the Eddy kite is bent in the shape of a bow, while that of the Potter kite is so formed that the cover, when viewed edgewise represents the cover.

saying much.

Facing the main entrance ten cooks are busy behind a well-built wooden counter carving meats, serving vegetables, and in other ways supplying the forty waiters who, with the orthodox white aprons, hurry back and forth, serving the hungry crowd, and doing it so quickly and with so little confusion that the meal is finished and the tent cleared within an hour. In and the tent cleared within an hour. In that time 500 pounds of the best meat has been cooked and served and about 2,000 Throughout the season the employes of one of the big circuses consume every day an average of 1,800 pounds of meat, 600 pounds of bread, 83 pounds of coffee, 95 pounds of butter, 12 gallons of pure cream, 40 gallons of milk and 12 bushels of potatoes. These are only the chief items, vegetables, fruits and eggs being also served in large quantities. The meats are received daily by consignment from Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, Boston or the nearest large city.

Dinner is served at 11:30 o'clock, so as to be over in time for the afternoon performance

It has been found necessary to pay spe-cial attention to the natives of foreign lands on account of the difference of their tastes and ways of eating.

Many of the Orientals positively refused at first to touch a mouthful that was not prepared with their own hands. A little, humoring, however, soon brought most of them to consent to eat in the big tent

with the rest.

The Sikhs, for instance, will not, on pain of their lives, touch a morsel in the cook tent, nor eat anything prepared by other hands than their own. This curious prejudice caused the circus management much trouble at first, as the Sikhs refused to taste of the dishes put before them, preferring to starve rather than be false to their creed. Annoyed and worried, one circus proprietor undertook to argue the question; but the spokesman for the Sikhs, aperature for each fraction of the day or a learned man, so it was said, and a philips altogether two and one-half pounds, up the challenge and put the question fairosopher in his own country, promptly took up the challenge and put the question fair-ly if pious Americans would in cold blood iericans would in cold bi make a meal upon their ancestors. seeing the connection, the proprietor

"No," whereupon the logical minded Sikh smiled, and pointing to platters of beef and ham, said: "Those are our ancestors, therefore we cannot eat them."

After this adroit application of the principle of the transmigration of souls, the Sikhs had their own way and were allowed to have a separate eating tent, where one would doubtless see many curious things could he peep through the close-drawn canvas. But even such curious intrusion soon ceased; for it was found that if as much as the shadow of a Christian fell upon the meal prepared by these strange people they would throw every particle of it away and begin once more at the beginning. It was discovered gradcertain messages. Photography from their hands, managing the food very daint-ies is also a new science, only lately atily with their long, brown fingers, as they squatted on the ground around a piece of carpet spread in the center. Chicken they would eat, killing the fowl by cutting its throat, and then skinning it and stewing it with curry, red pepper, onions and salt. They were also fond of a kind of pancakes which they made themselves, using much "ghi" or lard. Inside their tent they placed no less than ten small bathtubs for use in ablutions. All East Indians eat quantities of red pepper, although never touching the black variety. They even go so far as to

sprinkle red pepper on vegetables, fruit and bread. A favorite delicacy of theirs is prepared by hollowing out the core of an apple, stuffing the interior with red pepper, and covering the opening with the plece originally cut out. Very few of the Orientals eat potatoes but they all eat large quantities of rice. which must be cooked in a certain way in order to satisfy them-not in a mushy mess, but carefully steamed so that each kernel is perfect and separate. They are also fond of onions, and want them cooked a past-like macaroni brought from Egypt, and red pepper. Another dish much appreciated by them is "goulalee," of which day for dinner and supper. "Goulalee" is a stew of mutton, onlons, cabbage, curry

powder, red pepper and salt. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock, while the show in the big tent is at its height, all these dark-skinned people are enjoying their various dishes in their corner of the cook tent. They do not sit together an automatic lightning calculator, and he along in a line, but are separated in little went sadly out into the cold world, algroups that are congenial, for it is found that there is danger of trouble between the various races, the women being jealous of each other and the men dispose fight. Big Dan, as the waiters called a Kiling chieftain, had to be separated from Kelly, the largest of the boomerang throwers, while a Dahomyean woman christened Snuff Box Kate had to be placed as far as possible from an Esquimau woman. The last meal of the day begins at 4 p. m. the Orientals eating first. By 5 o'clock spread the oil colors, the waves subsided their tables are gone. By 5:30 the and the sea became as calm as a duckthree rows of tables for the circus laborers | pon are gone. The dishes are all packed, the boards and boxes loaded on the wagons. At 6 o'clock the freaks are still eating,

them away to the circus train. Thus is a great restaurant packed away in boxes every twenty-four hours.

#### SEEING PARIS.

How the Sights May Be Viewed Without Courting Bankruptey.

A visit to Paris is generally thought to be a greater drain on a woman's purse than a visit to London, a heavier duty being levied there on respectability. But if she makes not too short a stay and has some knowledge of French it need be of Paris is due in great measure to the difficulty of obtaining cheap, clean lodging. The Latin quarter abounds in small hotels, many of them perfectly respectable, where rooms can be had from 25 francs to 60 francs a month. Unfortunately, the rooms are gloomy, and in the obscure corners dirt has long accumulated. One gasps for air merely at sight of the ancient, heavy, dark bed hangings. For cheap, cheerful and clean rooms it is best to go to the haunt of the American student, to the quarter lying about the Boulevard Montparnasse. Even there furnished rooms are somewhat difficult to find. But they may be had. A double room, two flights up, with a balcony, ought not to cost more than 60 francs a month. During the summer months there are sometimes rooms for rent at the American Girls' Club. 4 Rue are women—might very usefully extend the aid given in that direction. A room found in this quarter, restaurant life is cheap.

There is the club. But in spite of the charming accounts which have been written of that institution it remains true that many American women prefer neighboring restaurants, for there are many small reswaitresses are not impertinent. The American coming from a land of saloons is apt to shy when told to enter a place the interior of which is hidden from her view by green silk curtains, and on the window of which is painted in large let-ters, "Absinthe a Specialty." Let her be reassured if she sees the word "Bouillon." Baedecker will tell her that the "bouillon" is a peculiar kind of restaurant established originally by a certain butcher name Duval; the peculiarity consisting in that less. They are not elegant. One can see into the kitchen, and the cook frequently One's neighbor, according to sex, is in a blouse or an apron. Economy not being an all-absorbing conderation, it is pleasanter to frequent the trge "bouillons." The food given at

co's. Prices and cooking vary slightly. The establishments near the opera are somewhat more expensive and better than those in the Latin quarter. In these restaurants one can easily have two excellent meals a day, including wine, for 5 francs. The first, breakfast, one may get for one's self at a cost from 8 to 10 cents. An order should be given a neighboring baker to deliver every morning 2 or 3 cents' worth of bread. Normandie butter done up in small glass dishes, may be bought of a creamery. From the same shop milk may be ordered. Breakfast, then, with the aid of an alcohol lamp to make coffee, tea and chocolate, is ready. If too weary after a day of sightseeing to care to go to a restaurant, there is always around the corner the charcuterie Very delicious are the cold ham. veal loaf and other meat and fowl loaves which one may buy there in the quantity desired. Near by may be bought a piece of chicken, beautifully browned, or a slice beef. At the green grocer's one may buy artichokes, string beans and aspara-gus ready to be caten in salad; spinach and like vegetables, needing only to be warmed; young peas should, and in the season most perfect cherries. All kinds of cream and small pots of rich cream may be had at the creamery. From the patisserie one may have a pate and deicious spirituous morsels, cake or fruit, just half a taste, for 3 sous. A meal thus collected should be eaten on the balcony. The cost of the sightseeing in Paris is bagatelle. The historical monuments and public buildings are free. Few fees are necessary except for an umbrella. Omnibus fare imperial is but 3 cents. By paytransfer and go from one end to the other of Paris. A cab to go anywhere within the city limits costs but 30 cents and fee. The length of the drive should determine

these places is, considering the quality, re-

markably cheap; the cooking as good as any to be had at home short of Delmoni-

Baedecker says, "Take a preliminary drive in Paris" Do nothing of the kind Go to Pont Neuf, and for 10 cents sai down the Seine. Nothing else will give you so clear an idea of the city. The Isle of St. Louis, the right and left bank will never again be hazy terms; while many of the architectural glories of Paris will be seen to best advantage, such a sail will make you appreciate the remark, "Paris is the only city in the world one loves as one loves a woman"-very gracious lady, smiling benignly even on the poor suitor.

### GOLD DUST Which Swindlers Attempt to Throv

in Mercenary Eyes. Four men bearing Russian names appeared recently in one of the metropolitan police courts, charged with a description of fraud which has been practiced upon many people in London, without, however, any criminal proceedings following the disclosures made. At Scotland Yard it is known as the "gold-dust swindle," In the present case the circumstances were these: Early in February the accused, after long Early in February the accused, after long and painstaking preparation, entered into negotiations with a merchant for the sale dining room, there should be billiard and to him of gold dust, which they represent the sale dining room, there should be billiard and ed was derived from peculating Russian officers, charged with the surveillance of the mines, but who were intent upon making personal profit. Several interviews took place between the four gold dealers and their would-be victim, sometimes in a brasserie in the Faubourg Saint Honore. and sometimes in their private rooms. one occasion the latter wished to take from one of the open bags on the table a sample of the dust, in order to submit it to the decisive test of nitric acid, but he was prevented. The incident tended to give ground for certain suspicions, but, nevertheless, he gave the gang a new apointment, and this time he was at perfect liberty to make his experiments. cording to the prosecution, one of the accomplices, by slight of hand at a critical moment, witherew from one of the bags a small quantity of real gold dust, and the bargain was concluded at a tempting price. But the merchant, whose suspicions were not lulled, proceeded no further in the affair, and a few days later the whole four f the dealers were arrested at Levallois-Perret. A search of their lodgings followed, and disclosed in a traveling bag, carefully hidden under a bed, a quantity of copper powder, made from curtain rods. It is alleged that, although they failed to cheat the man of business, they did suc-ceed, under analogous circumstances, in robbing a lady of 10,000 francs. The rouges were found guilty and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

# Much to Bear.

Chicago Post. "I swear-" he cried, passionately.

"Don't," she interrupted, "It's wrong to 'Why mock me?" he asked bitterly. am old, it is true, but I love you fondly, truly, devotedly. "Prove it," she said coldly. "I am young and beautiful and have had many men at my feet—young men in the flush of man-hood. You are old enough to—"
"Stop!" he cried. "Do not think of my Think only of my love. Think of all I would do for you, all I would give

"What would you give?" she interrupted "Anything-everything. I would give my "I don't want it." "What more can I do? What would you

"Well, I was thinking of your insurance. How much is it?" Then he knew that she was not for him: that there was something about the heart he had been after that made it resemble

# though the thermometer registered 95.

At the Art Exhibition. Lady-All your marine pictures represent the sea as being calm. Why don't you paint a storm once in a while? a storm. I have often outlined a storm

# CHEAP SUMMER HOMES

CO-OPERATION THE BEST WAY OF SECURING PLEASANT VACATIONS.

Associations of Congenial People May Provide for Summer Rest at Com-

paratively Small Cost. Melvil Dewey, in the Outlook. Co-operation has been the watchword of nuch of the best work of recent years. Through it, in commerce, education, philanthropy and every walk of life better results are secured for a given expenditure of time and labor. The same principle should enable the typical overworked American to get more rest and refreshment out of the time and money he can give to his annual outing. Experiments enough have been tried on a larger scale to prove the entire practicability of the plan. Public sentiment has materially changed in the past twenty years, vacations now being recognized, not as a luxury, but as a necessity for those who aim to do a large amount of high-grade work. No greater service can be done than to point out how de Chevreuse. Information may sometimes be had there of rooms for rent in the neighborhood. The Girls' Club—a misnomer, since a large number of its habitues the annual worry, from New Year's to midall have had much the same experience of estate instead of leasing it, its by-laws the annual worry, from New Year's to mid-should prohibit outright sales under any circumstances, and cottage sites should be outing. Endless and tiresome discussion ninety-nine year principle, with the right of perpetual renewal, so that the club hours. Finally, in new hope if optimistic, could forever control the sanitary and outing. Endless and tiresome discussion hours. Finally, in new hope if optimistic, or, if pessmistic, in new fear of repeating former sad experiences, they start off. To taurants where food equally cheap is bet- former sad experiences, they start off. To ter cooked than at the club, and where the find a half dozen congenial people in the house, such that one really cares to spend another summer with them, is about as good fortune as the average summer yields. In most cases the heat to be hoped is to In most cases the best to be hoped is to say on leaving, "It has been rather a pleasant place." It is a rare exception to feel that one has found at last a spot to which he must come back another year, and to

stantly turn with a sense of refreshment and with confidence in the wisdom of his makes her way into the dining-room. | pleated. For years I held to the theory system compensated for much of its evils, but I had never tried the better way. is an immense gain to look forward to a definite place for the summer. When one wakes in the night, instead of puzzling over the problems of the office, his mind goes back to the inspiring fragrance of the pines and to the purple mountains or the peaceful lakes. "'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear," and the definite picture of the summer's rest that flashes over one a thousand times during the crowed year doubles the profit and pleasure. In my experience this charm of definite anticipation does not come after wandering about from place to place, but only when one has settled on what, whether true or not, he thinks the perfect place for his own he thinks the perfect place for his own

The first problem in the co-operative va-cation, therefore, is to select the place best suited to one's wants. For some it is the

sea, for others the mountains; but, wisely selected, it is a great gain to have a regu-

which during the winter his mind will con-

lar summer home, even though now and then one skips a season for a trip abroad or for an idle touring from place to place. only by this plan is it practicable to raw together in a summer colony conenial people whose presence means so such of rest and refreshment to each other. Granted that the place and the people have been found, many other desirable things can often be had only at extortionate, or at least prohibitive, prices. The summer resort proprietor often says, frankly, "I must make my whole year's living out of six weeks," and charges accordingly. Often the beds remind one of a relief map of the mountains, the drainage and sanitary arrangements are defective, the table lacks fresh vegetables and fruits, and other essentials, or the service is so crude as to destroy much of one's comfort. Yet, often the needed improvement is not thought worth the serious trouble necessary to secure it, because the discomfort is perhaps only for a few days longer, and complaint may hurt the housekeeper's feelings. How often we see a place recommended with a qualifier "if only," and there is betrayed the fly in the ointment; too often a very large fly and a very small jar of ointment.

Co-operative vacation clubs offer the best and cheapest solution of this difficulty. I am speaking not of clubs of the rich, but those in moderate circumstances, who which are found to be easily within their means if the total cost is divided without profit among twenty friends. This involves choice of congenial persons for the club, choice of location, enough land to give room for necessary buildings, tennis courts, golf links, ball, croquet and other grounds, and to protect against undesirable neigh-bors. For such a colony one hundred acres is highly desirable, and if away from fash-ionable resorts or secured early enough the cost is not prohibitive. But much could be done on even ten acres well planned. The essential is the co-operative buildings. Individual members will have their own cottages, lodges, cabins or tents as their tastes and purses dictate, but there should be a central casino or club house where those who wish to avoid the care and cost of housekeeping may get for less trouble and money as satisfactory a table as could be provided in their own homes. This requires large dining rooms and well-equipped kitchens, workrooms and laundry, while extra bath rooms for those who have none with the leading magazines and papers, and a reference library, and also summer books to be taken for cottage or outdoor use by members. There should also be provision for members without families who require only a bedroom besides the club house facilities. These extra rooms would also serve as guest rooms for members who have more visitors than they can accommodate in their cottages. The casino would have, of course, unlimited broad verandas, hammocks, easy chairs and similar attractions, and would be a gathering place for the socially disposed. When one wished to be alone for reading, for work, or for a quite nap, his private cottage or tent would be his castle to which he could retire. Chambermaids and other help needed could be had from the casino, so that, if he preferred, one could live con-viently without keeping even a single serv-Chambermaids and other help ant in his own quarters. Good walks between casino and cottages must be proas for any room in a great hotel. Similarly, a co-operative stable, boat house, cycle house, ice house, etc., would serve for all the fifteen or twenty cottages. A man and his wife adapted to the work could live in the club house through the year. Out of the season they would get the ice and wood, care for buildings, make only one stack. Some new ones in which the ice and wood, care for buildings, make needed repairs, plant the garden, etc. Unless crippled by lack of land, the club would have its own cows as well as its own garden, and secure fresh milk and vegetables.

only one stack. Some new ones in which the steerage accommodations are especially roomy and well ventilated have no more, and the returning Poles insist they will not travel on them. The ticket agents feel no compunction about assuring their custom-

usual inconvenience of opening and closing their cottages. As a rule, they must go to some hotel, for a day or two at least, before they can begin living at home. before they can begin living at home. By the club plan the general utility man and his wife open the cottage, meet the family at the train, and land them at their own door, where they find fires lighted, tables spread, beds aired and everything ready. During the season the utility man, who must be a fair carpenter and an all-around mechanic, will fix at once a loose blind, a broken window, a creaking hinge, or any thing else that goes wrong, thus saving the trouble and expense of getting a man from the next village. In the fall the samily can pack up its trunk as at a hotel, and take the club wagon to the station, leaving those in charge to close the cottage and watch over it till next season.

To one who has not studied it, all these comforts seem an iridescent dream for all except the rich; but it has been already demonstrated that twenty men, by cooperating with a wise manager in charge, can in a modest way enjoy such an ideal

summer home with no more expense than it costs them at the hotels and better-class boarding houses. The plan is not a castle in Spain, but is entirely feasible. To provide all these things for a single house would cost several thousand dollars each summer. Much of the plant and facilities would be unused most of the time. When provided for twenty families instead of one, on the canvas, and as soon as I began to spread the oil colors, the waves subsided and the sea became as calm as a duckpond.

Lady—Yes, I have read about the wonderful effect oil has in calming the waves, but I had no idea it was so effective as that.

Courts, boats, houses, grounds, billiard tables, reading rooms are in use most of the time, and yet there is enough for all.

In a nutshell, this action of twenty families in a co-operative vacation club effects the same saving that a single family of ten makes in running its own cottage and table, instead of paying it a day for board and rooms at a big hotel; while some comcourts, boats, houses, grounds, billiard ta-

forts and delights are infinitely greater for the class of people adapted to such a club. There are others that would enjoy the crush, late hours, elaborate dressing and other features of the fashionable snamer hotel, but hundreds are shut up in them every year who would gladly pay much more if they only knew how to secure what a well-planned vacation club would give them for much less.

As members should not be liable for any debts incurred in the name of the club. As members should not be liable for any debts incurred in the name of the club, obviously capital must be provided. For this the following plan is suggested:

Each member entitled to full privileges takes on joining at least ten shares at \$10 each, thus \$100 being practically an initation fee. As membership depends on personal election, it is not transferable; but if membership ceases, the shares may be sold to another member or to the club itself, but not to an outsider. As an inducement to members to contribute the needed working capital, the club by-laws allow a discount of 10 per cent. on club bills for each person representing at least bills for each person representing at least ten shares-e. g., a man with a family of five must contribute \$500 to be entitled to a discount for all his family. If he has only ten shares, the discount will be allowed only on the bills of one person.

Members owing less than ten shares will
not be entitled to any discount on bills, but will have at regular prices members' rights to rooms, beats and other privileges, including introducing friends as guests.

The by-laws of the club should make careful provision that its total income shall be put in the hands of trustees to be spent wholly for the benefit of the club. The co-operative character must not be destroyed by a system which allows some one to be making handsome profits, for one important feature of the plan is its economy. If the club decides to own its real protect the members against undesirable neighbors or nuisances of any kind. Our Placid Club has found a comparatively

leased either for short terms or on the moral questions that are sure to arise and simple solution to some of the difficulties which at first seemed insuperable. Copies There are in all sections of the country beautiful locations for such clubs. In an extensive hunt for the ideal for myself and a group of friends in whose interests I was prospecting, the places that appealed to me most strongly were found in Mackinaw island, between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and at several points in the Thousand islands of the St. Lawrence, in Bethlehem and Jefferson in the White mountains, in a score of islands and seaside points on the coast of Maine, especially at historic Castine and peerless Mount Desert. Our choice fell on the rare combination of choice fell on the rare combination of primeval forest to be found at their best at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. These that the variety gained by the vagrant are the three essentials of the ideal home. system compensated for much of its evils, Often two may be found in a single place, almost never are all three found together, each in perfection; but there are a thou-sand places in these wonderful United States where such a vacation as is here briefly suggested could be made equally

#### HAPPY IN SPITE OF HARDSHIPS. Swedish Pioneers in a Lonely Region of the Northwest.

New York Sun.

"We often hear of the hardships of the ploneers who established themselves and stayed in the wilderness a century and more ago," said a young man who has passed a good part of his vacations in the woods, "but I don't believe that the American ploneers had a much harder time than the poor Scandinavian people are having in some of the remote districts of the Northwest now. Let me give you a case in point, which is only one of the many.

"Once I was up in the extreme northern part of Minnesots, just along the Manitoba line. We had quite a party, and on the day of my stery we were trying to find a location for a camp which would be beyond all civilization. We traveled all one day over a rough prairie country, and beyond New York Sun. all civilization. We traveled all one day over a rough prairie country, and beyond a few well-painted Chippewas, who had been into the settement to draw their rations, we saw no one. Along toward evening we struck a faint trail, and, following it for a while, came suddenly upon a lonely cabin which stood behind a clump of quaking ash trees. In the doorway of the cabin, sitting on the low sill, were two of the chubblest tow-headed children you ever saw

ever saw.
"When our teams came into view they made a dive for the interior of the cabin made a dive for the interior one was visible One of our teamsters spoke Swedish, and ing. At that a comely, red-cheeked, and y blonde young woman came timidly to door, and behind her and hanging on to her dress for dear life were her children. She said her husband was working at Stephen—it was just one hundred miles west—and he had been away for six weeks.

Meanwhile she and the children were get-Meanwhile she and the children were getting along as well as they could. She was smiling by this time, and she laughed when asked if she wasn't afraid. One of the party looked into the cabin, which had only one room, and saw that the stock of provisions consisted of some flour and two big cheeses, nearly eighteen inches in diameter. That was all they had, as sure as I'm sitting here. We tried to understand it all, but it was pretty hard to do. There she was—a woman who could speak no English whatever—with her two children, in as wild a country as one ever saw. The Indians were the least menace, for there are more horse-thieving whites in those parts than were the least menace, for there are more horse-thieving whites in those parts than bad Indians. And then think of her husband a hundred miles away working at harvesting on a big wheat farm! It was a curious family life, to say the least. Now, I suppose that in a few years more that man will own a fine farm and his wife will be speaking good English and the children will be thorough little Americans. At all events they deserve such good fortune, for I know that no pioneer of early New York, Ohio or Illinois had a harder life than that—no, not even with the Inife than that-no, not even with the In-

"That brave little woman! I can see her now. As she stood smiling and watching us we began our march again. I'll never forget her, nor will I ever forget how hard a time some people have in getwent into camp about two miles from her cabin. We heard the wolves howling each night, and we saw plenty of game, but every day or two one or more of us would swing round toward the cabin to see if our 'pioneers' were all right. I've never been back to that region, but I'll bet some-thing that if one hunted that family up they would be found in a better house, contained more to eat, another child or two perhaps, and that the mother would have the same smile.

#### WANT MORE SMOKESTACKS. Russian Hebrews Believe They Give Safety in Travel.

A steamship ticket agent on the East side, whose business is chiefly with Polish and Russian Hebrews who are about to re-turn to their homes, tells of a peculiarity vided for rainy days, and the recent inexpensive house telephones to each cottage would keep all in immediate touch with the central building, so that meals, refreshments or any want could be supplied just that a ship is not safe, handsome, comfortable and speedy unless she has two or three stacks. Their passage costs them only \$20, and they are not solicitous about baths or the decorations of their quarters,

as the likeness of any vessel which may be talked of.

When the man and his family arrive at the pier on the day of sailing there is like-ly to be trouble when he discovers that his Sometimes the people refuse point blank to go on board, and say they will wait for a steamer with three "smokers." An effective subterfuge has been invented for such cases. Solemn assurance is given that the ship has three or even four smokestacks, but that all but one were taken lown so that the ship could pass under the Brooklyn bridge. As soon as she got out to sea the additional stacks would be put in place, and she would speed proudly on her way. The ignorant East Sider doesn't know that vessels passing to sea from the Hudson river never get within two miles of the bridge, and takes his family on board. What he says and does when he learns that he has been deceived does not bother the ship's officers particularly.

#### Learning to Swim. Harper's Bazar.

Proper control over the breathing apparatus is one of the most essential things to be learned by a swimmer. The value of slow, deep respiration, both for long and short distances, can hardly be overestimated, and yet this point is not always emphasized in the many treatises devoted to the art. A young woman who has won several swimming races both here and abroad attributes much of her success to her superiority over her competitors in the matter of "wind," to use the technical athletic term. She is a singer, and consequently has had the advantage of a thorough

# Sale To-Morrow

(Monday) of the Big Stock of

# Lace Curtains and Portieres.

reek from the well-known importers Aronstein & Wolfe, 507 and 509 Broadway. New York. In this stock you will find nothing but high grade goods, which were bought very low and will go at prices as follows. See them marked in South Show Window.

Irish Point Curtains at \$3.98 pair. worth \$8.50. Irish Point Curtains at \$1.98 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.75 pair,

### SILKS! SILKS!

141/2c for Kai Ki Wash Silks, regular 121/2c for Summer Silk, India and China Silks; 20 yards to each customer. \$1.25 Black Grenadine at...... 39c 98c Taffeta Silks..... 50c and 75c Taffeta Silks..... 75c and 85c Black Moire Silks...... DRESS GOODS

Including all the latest and most pop-ular Summer Fabrics, at away under c pretty Challies..... 

 5c pretty Challies
 1½c

 10c Organdies at
 4½c

 11c Dimities at
 5c

 20c Marseilles at..... 8½c

#### MUSLINS, LINENS and CALICOES

3c for 36-inch good Brown Muslin, 5c for 4-4 Sheeting. 7c for 10c Sheetings.
5c for Bleached Muslin, no dressing.
6c for extra quality Bleached Muslin.
21/2c for Turkey Red and Black and Remnants of Table Linen and Crash at 20c on the dollar. inch Cream Damask, 19c. 60-inch Cream Damask, 72-inch Cream Damask, 49c. Fine White Satin Damask at 39c, 49c 72c, 83c and 99c, well worth 40 per cent.

#### **MEN'S SHIRTS!** MEN'S SHIRTS!

Just think of Men's Custom Made Sweeping Sale of White Laundered Shirts for 25c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, extra long and COPSETS and full, in all sizes, for 25c. Men's Custom Made Plaited and Plain Rosom Shirt, made of best Muslin, Men's White Laundered Shirts, all sizes, marked down to 49q. Men's Pique \$1 and \$1.25 Shirts, sale

#### Closing Out SHIRT WAISTS

Reduced from 59c to 19c. Reduced from 75c to 39c. Reduced from \$1 to 44c.

Silk Draperies, worth 98c, at 47c yard. Sash Curtains at 25c; cheap at 50c. Nottingham Curtains, cheap at 33, go for 98c pair. A chance like this may never occur

# Brussel Curtains at \$2.50 pair, worth \$6 Chenille Portieres at \$3.98, worth \$10. Chenille Portieres at \$4.89, worth

### BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS

Arrived yesterday, and will go on sale to-morrow at much lower prices than they will be sold when the season One case all-wool Serge, 26 inches wide, cheap at 55c, advance sale price 36-inch Henrietta, value 20c, advance

sale price 121/2c.
25 pieces Black Goods, 40 inches wide, all new weaves, well worth 65c, sale Regular 75c and 85c Black Goods now Regular \$1 and \$1.25 Black Goods now only 65c and 75c. Beautiful Changeable Novelties, 38 inches wide, every shade imaginable, only 39c.

#### LININGS TO-MORROW

10c Drilling Waist Lining at 5c. 15c Silitias at 7½c. 19c Percaline at 12½c. Cotton Hair Cloth, 10c kind, 4c. 62-inch Fibre Interlining, 85c kind, at

Monday for MEN'S and WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Nice cool Underwear for Men marked Marked down from 75c to 37½c.

Marked down from 98c to 49c.

Ladies' Summer Vests going for 3c.

All 50c Ladies' Vests, silk and ribbon finish neck and sleeves, only 29c.

#### CORSETS and MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

50c and 75c Corsets, choice to-morrow 74c. Only two to a customer. 75c Night Gowns, to-morrow 39c Chemises and Drawers marked down Corset Covers at give-away prices.

### FALL WRAPS

On bargain tables at less than half At \$1.98 choice of 100 all-wool Capes, not one in the lot worth less than \$5.

# Brosnan Bros.

37 and 39 South Illinois St.

raining in the science of correct breathing. By practice she has enabled herself to walk two and one-half blocks in the interval from one inhalation to another. Swimming under water is of course easy to her, one breath sufficing to carry her a considerable distance beneath the surface. In a long race she makes it a practice to drop under about every forty strokes, swim six or seven, and rise to the surface again This increases her speed materially, on account of the slight resistance offered to the body when it is entirely submerged in water.
When on the surface she follows the rule
of all good swimmers in allowing herself
to sink as low as possible, shoulders, chin
and mouth well under water, the nostrils
being just far enough out to enable her to

It is said that a drowning person always rises twice after sinking, but that when the body goes down for the third time, it remains under. This is usually because the convulsive gasps by the terrified victim.

If one could but have presence of mind enough to take a deep breath upon each rise to the surface, and refrain from inhaling while under water, there seems no rea-son why he should not come up any number of times. This would allow greater op-portunity of being rescued. The difficulty, however, is that few people who are not swimmers are able to keep their senses

about them under such circumstances, and even if they knew the proper thing to do, would be likely to forget it in their fright.

Every Saturday

The Clyde-built Steam ANCIENT WOOD CUTS.

Old-Time Bookmakers Made Free with Pictures. Instances of the same wood blocks being

used over and over again, to represent different events, scenes and persons, in the same volume are so many in early-printed books that it might be supposed that every one who felt interest in books knew of such. "Vitas Patrum." by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, is a striking example; most, if not all, of the cuts being repeated many times, some of them six or eight, and they are about the most absurd and grotesque ever seen, although the book is so beautifully printed that there need be no he itation in saying it has never been excelled, and rarely equaled, either by the "Kelmscott" or any other press, except, perhaps, by Whittingham, in his fine folio Victoria Prayer Book which he printed for the

An extremely fine copy of the "Vitas Patrum," measuring nearly 10 3-4 inches by 8 inches, quite sound, and almost as clean as the day it left the printers, is one of the principal ornaments of my modest collection. It has the title, a leaf of table, and last leaf of text in fac simile. Coverdale's, Cranmer's and other early Bibles have such repetitions; and Holinshed's "Chronicles" are full of them.

There was another way of handling woodcuts which has not been alluded to, viz. dividing blocks into two parts and mixing up the halves so as to form many varieties. Examples of these mixed blocks may be seen in the Strasbourg "Horace" and "Terence," printed about 1490. In the beautiful edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed by Jugge, 1552 are many of these divided and mixed blocks, which are shuffled about in the most ingenious man-ner. So many hand-books and "near cuts" to knowledge as we now have, it is a won-der these mixed or composite blocks have escaped notice.

#### Early California Hospitality. July Overland.

The hospitality of both ranchos and mis-sions was unbounded. One could travel the length of the land and no money asked for, nor would it be received if of-fered; horses were furnished from one housing were given with ever a hearty In a gentleman's home it was a heap of silver coin covered by a cloth; from this, if the visitor were in need, he was expected to supply his immediate wants. It was considered a disgraceful act for any member of the household to count the guest silver. In 1829 a young the supervision and Christian influences.

Reference made to twenty Indianapolis patrona For Illustrated circulars address Rev. J. H. McKEN-ZIE, Rector, Lima, Ind. American traveling with a Spanish party from Monterey to Los Angeles astonishe courtesies. A young Spanish girl voiced the general feeling when she exclaimed in contempt, "Los Ingleses pagan por todos"—the English pay for everything.

What He Wanted It For.

New York Herald. Empty Eakins-Give me a dime, boss. Portly Party-What do you want it for? Empty Eakins-I thought of giving a theater party.

Premature grayness is overcome by usi Hall's Hair Renewer.



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# CANADIAN RY

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points and to the PACIFIC COAST viz the great For tickets, stater som and sleeping car reservations apply to agents connecting lines, or write C. SHEEHY, EDUCATIONAL.

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This school offers superior advantages to ladies who desire to become Kindergartners and Primary Teachers. Two classes are formed each year, one in September, the other In February. Location—Margaret street, opposite City Hoppital. For further particulars address, until Aug. 15, Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, principal, at Eagle Lake, Ind., and later at Indianapolis.

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